

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **DESCRIPTION OF CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site (the Park) commemorates the life and public services of Charles Pinckney (1757-1824), a prominent South Carolina attorney and statesman who was an important drafter of the United States Constitution. The site contains twenty-eight of the original 715 acres of Snee Farm, a plantation property that Pinckney inherited from his father in 1782 and owned until 1816. Charles Pinckney owned several plantations in addition to Snee Farm, as well as a large town house at 16 Meeting Street in Charleston.<sup>1</sup> Easily reached from Charleston by boat, Snee Farm was both a working plantation and an accessible country retreat for Pinckney.

Public Law 100-421, enacted September 8, 1988, authorized the establishment of Charles Pinckney National Historic Site. The legislation directed the Secretary of the Interior to “(1) provide the interpretation of the life of Charles Pinckney; (2) preserve and interpret Snee Farm, home of Charles Pinckney; and (3) present the history of the United States as a young Nation.”<sup>2</sup> House of Representatives Report 100-698 elaborated on the site’s purpose by calling for the interpretation of the history of all the site’s inhabitants, slave as well as free.<sup>3</sup>

The site lies on the Wando Neck, formed by the Wando River on the northwest, the Cooper River estuary on the southwest and the Atlantic Ocean tidal marshes on the southeast. Less than five miles from the ocean, the site lies within the ten-mile-wide Coastal Zone of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The Coastal Zone is characterized by flat terrain with numerous fresh and salt water marshes in low-lying areas, maritime forest communities and cleared agricultural land on higher ground. Elevations on the Wando Neck range from five to twenty-five feet above mean sea level. The sand and clay soils of the Wando Neck uplands are remnants of ancient coastal barrier islands.<sup>4</sup> The site is within the corporate limits of the city of Mt. Pleasant, in Christ Church Parish, Charleston County, South Carolina, approximately ten miles east of the city of Charleston. Entrance to the site is from Long Point Road, approximately one-half mile northwest of its intersection with U.S. Highway 17.

In the eighteenth century, Christ Church Parish contained a number of large plantations that concentrated on the production of rice, South Carolina's most important staple crop prior to the invention of the cotton gin. Relying on large slave populations, Christ Church plantations such as Long Point, Bermuda, Egypt, Palmetto Grove, Snee Farm, and Boone Hall carried on operations into the antebellum period. These coastal plantations typically included a main house, slave quarters, and outbuildings surrounded by agricultural land. On the Wando Neck, plantations often had river landings for travel to and from Charleston. Declining rice production and the disruptions of the Civil War resulted in the subdivision of many plantations by 1870. Truck farming, livestock raising, and limited cotton cultivation became the major agricultural activities. Conveyed by Pinckney to trustees in 1816 and sold in 1817, Snee Farm had a number of subsequent owners, one of whom built a new main house, probably in the 1820s. Snee Farm remained intact as an agricultural property into the twentieth century, although by the 1930s, Snee Farm had more the character of a country vacation residence than a working farm.<sup>5</sup>

The burgeoning suburban development of Christ Church Parish in the last twenty years finally resulted in the break-up of the Snee Farm property. Subdivisions and a golf course were built on portions of the original Snee Farm property in the early 1970s. A developer purchased the plantation in 1986 and roads were rough graded and some utilities were installed. In 1988, the Friends of Historic Snee Farm purchased twenty-eight acres of Snee Farm, including the main house and surviving outbuildings. Following Congressional authorization of the site, the Friends of Snee Farm sold the site to the National Park Service at approximately 30% of its appraised value, donating the remaining value of the site to the Park and thus ensuring the preservation of the core of Snee Farm.<sup>6</sup>

The site is an irregularly shaped, roughly rectangular parcel approximately fifteen feet above sea level. A three-acre forested wetland occupies the western portion of the site, where a drainage ditch forms the site boundary. Mixed pines and hardwoods and several pecan trees are present east of the main house. Ornamental plantings dating mostly to the 1930s, including magnolias, camellias, and azaleas, are also present. The remainder of the site is grassed. Residential subdivisions now surround the site on the west, south, and east. To the north, on the far side of Long Point Road, is Boone Hall Plantation, a privately owned historic site with a reconstructed main house, original outbuildings, and extensive grounds.<sup>7</sup>

Site cultural resources include the main house, a barn/stable, a corncrib, a caretaker's residence, and a stone cenotaph to Charles Pinckney's father. The site's circa 1820s main house replaced the plantation house extant during Charles Pinckney's ownership. Around



Figure 1, Vicinity map, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site

1936, Snee Farm's owner, Thomas Ewing, added two symmetrical wings to the back of the house, and constructed a number of outbuildings, including the caretaker's residence. The Ewings constructed the current barn between 1944 and 1945. The cenotaph, a replica of one erected by Charles Pinckney in the 1780s, was placed on the site sometime after World War II, probably in the 1950s. Snee Farm contains important archeological resources that enhance the understanding of Charles Pinckney and daily life on South Carolina coastal plantations.

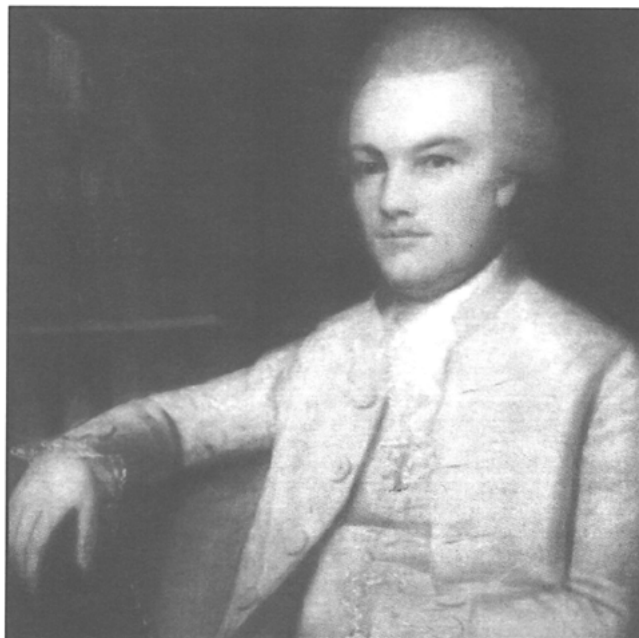
#### **CHARLES PINCKNEY'S NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

Charles Pinckney (1757-1824) was an important political figure in South Carolina and nationally in the early years of the American Republic. A Revolutionary War veteran and a member of the Continental Congress, Pinckney was one of four South Carolina delegates to the 1787

Constitutional Convention, where he presented a plan for a new government and spoke often in the debates. A three-term South Carolina governor before 1800, Pinckney was instrumental in establishing the Jeffersonian Republican Party in his native state. As reward for his part in electing Thomas Jefferson to the presidency in 1800, Pinckney represented the United States as minister to Spain from 1801 to 1805. Upon his return to South Carolina, Pinckney resumed his position as the head of the state Republican Party, serving in the state legislature and gaining a fourth term as governor. Pinckney closed out a distinguished career of public service with a term in the U.S. House of Representatives (1819-1821).

A number of factors complicate the task of fairly evaluating Charles Pinckney's lasting importance. The plan he presented for a constitution at the 1787 convention in Philadelphia was lost, making its significance a subject of recurring controversy. An 1861 Charleston fire destroyed his personal papers, forcing historians to rely on Pinckney letters scattered among numerous collections, his published speeches and pamphlets, and the surviving comments of contemporaries. Pinckney's tendency to exaggerate his own merits clouds many of his assertions. In spite of these difficulties, it is clear that Pinckney was a significant national figure who frequently has been underestimated.

Charles Pinckney was born into the South Carolina low-country aristocracy on October 26, 1757. His father, Colonel Charles Pinckney,<sup>8</sup> was one of South Carolina's leading lawyers, and his mother, Frances Brewton Pinckney, was the sister of Miles Brewton, a wealthy Charleston merchant and slave trader. Tutors prepared young Pinckney for a life befitting his social status. He studied French, Greek, and Latin with the intention of continuing his studies in England, as was the custom of the time.<sup>9</sup> However, growing unrest between England and the American colonies curtailed these plans. Charles Pinckney instead studied law in his father's office. Upon the successful completion of his studies in 1779, he was admitted to the South



*Figure 2, Charles Pinckney*

Carolina Bar.<sup>10</sup> After the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Pinckney joined the Charles Towne Militia Regiment, commanded by his father. In October 1779, Charles Pinckney fought in the unsuccessful France-American attempt to retake Savannah from the British. During this time, Pinckney also served as a member of the South Carolina Assembly from 1779-1780, and attended legislative sessions in Charleston.<sup>11</sup>

Following the fall of Charleston in April 1781, Charles Pinckney became a British prisoner. The British briefly paroled Pinckney to his Charleston home and then held him in the prison ship *Pack Horse* in Charleston harbor. In the summer of 1781, the British agreed to a prisoner exchange and moved



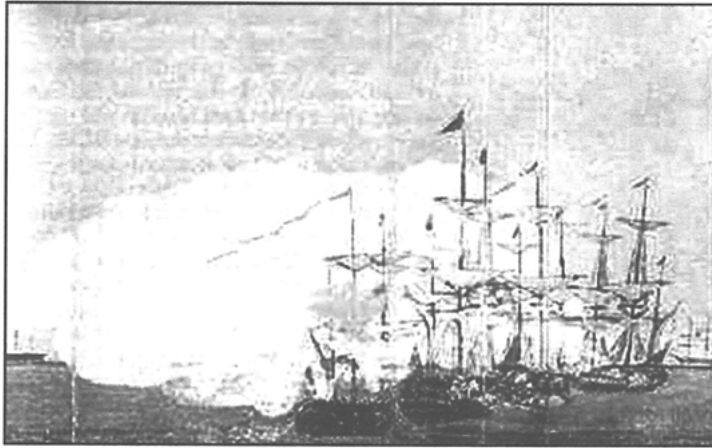
Figure 3, General William Moultrie

Charles Pinckney to Philadelphia, the place of exchange. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and General William Moultrie of the Continental Army were held prisoner at Snee Farm. Moultrie noted, "Col. [Charles Cotesworth] Pinckney and I were in excellent quarters at Mr. Pinckney's place called Snee Farm."<sup>12</sup>

Pinckney's father, Colonel Pinckney, fled Charleston with South Carolina Governor John Rutledge, before the Patriot surrender of the city. Rutledge intended to carry on a state government in exile in North Carolina. However, Colonel Pinckney never made it to North Carolina. He returned to Charleston and swore loyalty to British authority, a move that allowed him to keep his property. Colonel Pinckney's surrender aroused the wrath of South Carolina Patriots. As retribution, in February 1782, the South Carolina legislature voted a 12% amercement of Colonel Pinckney's property to punish his switch of allegiance.<sup>13</sup> In spite of pleas by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and South Carolina Congressman Arthur Middleton that he return to South Carolina to help his father, Charles Pinckney did not return to Charleston. He instead chose to remain in Philadelphia until the end of the war. Colonel Pinckney died on September 22, 1782, leaving Snee Farm and other property to Charles, his oldest surviving son.<sup>14</sup>

In March 1784, the South Carolina legislature selected Charles Pinckney as a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he served from November 1784 until February 1787. Earlier, in 1783, Pinckney had demonstrated his interest in government by publishing three

pamphlets that urged a more reliable funding mechanism for the national government. In the Congress, Pinckney became acquainted with national figures like John Jay and Robert R. Livingston of New York, James Monroe of Virginia, and Rums King of Massachusetts. He was an active member from the start, serving on important committees and earning the respect of fellow members. In 1786 and early 1787, Pinckney led the congressional effort to strengthen



*Figure 4, Revolutionary War in Charleston*

the national government, then operating under the Articles of Confederation. In March 1786, Pinckney was part of a three-member congressional delegation sent to New Jersey to persuade that state's legislature not to withdraw financial support from the Continental Congress.<sup>15</sup> Addressing the legislature, he proposed that New Jersey "urge the calling of a general convention of the

states for the purpose of increasing the powers of the federal government and rendering it more adequate for the ends for which it was instituted."<sup>16</sup> Pinckney repeated his call for a convention before Congress in May 1786 and served on a committee that in August 1786 unsuccessfully recommended seven amendments to the Articles of Confederation.<sup>17</sup> In the confederation's final years, no politician worked harder than Pinckney to bring about a stronger national government.

Dissatisfaction with the Articles of Confederation was widespread, and Pinckney was not alone in calling for a new governmental structure. Alexander Hamilton proposed a constitutional convention in 1780, and in 1783, Hamilton joined Virginia's James Madison in suggesting a general convention. When a Virginia-sponsored convention on trade issues drew delegates from just five states in September 1786, the frustrated attendees proposed a general convention of the states for May 1787 in Philadelphia. In February 1787, after five states had already named delegates, the Continental Congress cautiously endorsed the convention.<sup>18</sup> Every state except Rhode Island sent a delegation to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. The South Carolina legislature named Charles Pinckney, his cousin Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler, and John Rutledge to represent the state.<sup>19</sup>

At twenty-nine, Charles Pinckney was one of the youngest convention delegates, but he

showed no reluctance to present his views. He introduced a comprehensive plan of a constitution early in the proceedings and spoke more than one hundred times from the floor. Pinckney argued forcefully for a strong federal government, was reluctant to give too much power directly to the electorate, and worked to protect the special interests of the southern states, particularly slavery.

Controversy has swirled around the “Pinckney Draft” presented by the South Carolina delegate on May 29, 1787, immediately following Edmund Randolph’s introduction of the Virginia Plan, written by Madison. Introducing his plan, Pinckney noted that it was based on the same principles—a strong national government and a separation of powers—as the Virginia Plan.<sup>20</sup> No copy of the original Pinckney Draft has survived. Thirty-one years after the convention, in 1818, Pinckney supplied Secretary of State John Quincy Adams with a version of his draft that Pinckney believed was substantially similar to the lost original.<sup>21</sup> In 1903 and 1904, scholars reconstructed the Pinckney Draft from notes found in Pennsylvania delegate James Wilson’s papers.<sup>22</sup> Pinckney’s 1818 draft roughly corresponds to the reconstructed draft but incorporates substantially greater detail and includes some provisions that Pinckney vigorously opposed on the convention floor. These discrepancies have led some historians to accuse Pinckney of deliberately exaggerating his role at the convention, while others suggest that Pinckney’s memory may have failed him.

Historians’ assessments of the Pinckney Draft’s impact on the Constitution’s final form vary widely. Many of the ideas embodied in the Pinckney Draft were common intellectual property in 1787 and cannot be ascribed to him alone. A bicameral legislature, for example, was a key component of both the Virginia and Pinckney plans, although the specific terms “House of Representatives” and “Senate” probably came from the Pinckney Draft.<sup>23</sup> Pinckney’s influence on the final draft appears clearly in the prohibition of religious qualifications for federal offices, the protection of the writ of habeas corpus, and the stipulation that the executive be one individual rather than plural. The Constitution, however, would have been a far different document had Pinckney prevailed in all areas. He argued in vain for high property qualifications for federal offices: \$100,000 for the presidency and \$50,000 for Congressmen. In common with Madison, he wanted representation based on population in the Senate, rather than the equal representation for each state that was adopted. Pinckney also joined Madison’s unsuccessful effort to grant the U.S. Congress veto power over state laws. To protect the South, where the slave labor-based economy depended on agricultural exports, Pinckney requested a two-thirds majority for all laws regulating commerce and navigation. Suspicion of a volatile electorate led him to suggest election of the House of Representatives by the state legislatures. Both proposals were rejected.<sup>24</sup>

Pinckney's finest moment at the convention came on June 25 when he eloquently argued against the relevance of the British governmental model for the United States. In Pinckney's view, the lack of a hereditary nobility and the presence of ample open land on the frontier would have a leveling influence on American society, providing economic and political opportunity for all. In this address, Pinckney demonstrated an optimism about America's future and a faith in its opportunities for personal advancement. These ideas remained hallmarks of Pinckney's political philosophy throughout his life.<sup>25</sup> Pinckney also demonstrated his vision in convention debates by unsuccessfully proposing the protection of freedom of the press and other civil liberties and the establishment of a national university.<sup>26</sup>

Pinckney led the effort to secure ratification of the Constitution in South Carolina. He addressed the South Carolina legislature on the document's merits and played a major role in the state's ratifying convention, which approved the document on May 23, 1788.<sup>27</sup> The new national government began operations under the Constitution in March 1789, with George Washington as president and John Adams of Massachusetts as vice president. Washington's cabinet included two strong personalities with opposing views of the nation's future. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton favored the development of industry and financial institutions as well as strong ties with England. Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, by contrast, wanted an agrarian republic untainted by a rigid class structure and was sympathetic to the goals of the French Revolution.<sup>28</sup>

In the 1790s, two national political parties emerged from these opposing viewpoints: Hamilton adherents became Federalists, while Jeffersonians became Republicans.<sup>29</sup> In South Carolina, Charles Pinckney moved into the Republican camp, while his cousins, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney, remained staunch Federalists. Another South



*Figure 5, Constitutional Convention*

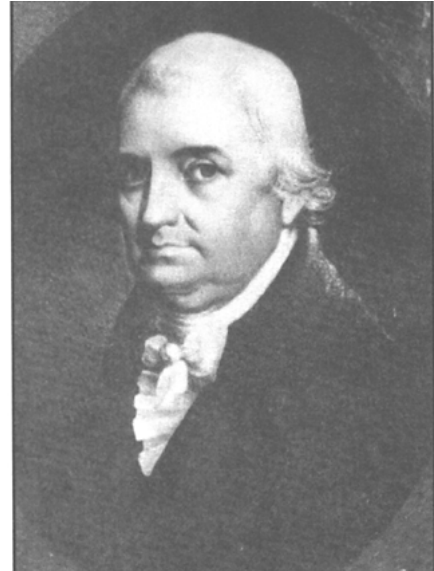
Carolina Constitutional Convention delegate, Pierce Butler, also became a Republican. President Washington's failure to appoint Charles Pinckney to a federal post, while giving important diplomatic appointments to both of his cousins, may have influenced Pinckney's move into the Republican Party. Pinckney also probably perceived the strong appeal of Republicanism



to upcountry yeoman farmers and planters, who were gaining power in South Carolina politics. Perhaps most importantly, the individualism and belief in progress characteristic of Republicanism reflected Pinckney's own expansive and optimistic outlook. Pinckney broke with the Federalist Party in 1795 over the issue of the Jay Treaty, which he considered too favorable to Britain, and remained a committed Republican through the rest of his life.<sup>30</sup>

After serving as South Carolina's governor from 1789 to 1792 and again from 1796 to 1797, Pinckney in 1798 was chosen U.S. Senator by the state legislature. In the Senate, he vigorously opposed President John Adams's Federalist administration. The 1800 presidential election pitted Republicans Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr against Adams and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. Charles Pinckney worked tirelessly to carry South Carolina for Jefferson and defeat his cousin's vice presidential bid. When Jefferson won the presidency with the help of South Carolina's electoral votes, he appointed Pinckney United States minister to Spain.<sup>31</sup>

Pinckney accepted his foreign assignment with enthusiasm and traveled extensively in the Netherlands and France before assuming his duties in Madrid in late 1801. Pinckney's initial goal was to settle American shippers' claims arising out of seizures by Spanish and French cruisers of neutral American vessels during war with Britain. Pinckney's mission was complicated by France's 1803 sale of the Louisiana Territory to the United States. Spain had been forced to cede Louisiana to France in a secret 1800 treaty on the condition that France never dispose of it to another country. The Spanish government was ultimately powerless to prevent France from selling Louisiana, but the sale and the American claim that part of Spanish West Florida was included in the Louisiana Purchase soured Spanish-American relations. Pinckney exceeded his



*Figure 6, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney*



*Figure 7, Thomas Pinckney*

instructions from Secretary of State James Madison by threatening war with Spain over the West Florida claim, which he had been told not to press until Minister Extraordinary James Monroe arrived in Madrid. The American government essentially disavowed Pinckney's actions, but allowed him to participate in Monroe's futile negotiations with the Spanish government in early 1805.<sup>32</sup> Madison described Pinckney's agency in Spain as "very faulty as well as feeble,"<sup>33</sup> but given the attitude of the Spanish government, no American minister could have obtained West Florida at the time. Pinckney sailed for Charleston in October 1805.<sup>34</sup>

After Pinckney's return to South Carolina in 1806, his Republicanism increasingly emphasized the protection of southern interests and states' rights. In contrast to the 1780s, when he saw chaos looming as a result of the weakness of the federal government, in later years Pinckney sought to restrain the federal government from unwarranted interference with the states. He especially feared that northern commercial and financial interests would dominate the national government to the detriment of the South, which depended on agricultural exports and slavery. Pinckney's views foreshadowed those of John Calhoun and others who subsequently asserted the right of a state to nullify a national law or secede from the union if regional interests were ignored by the federal government. Pinckney maintained his commitment to Republicanism during his last term as governor from December 1806 to December 1808 and as state representative for the combined parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's. In 1816, Pinckney published a fifty-two-page pamphlet in support of James Monroe's presidential candidacy on the Republican Party ticket.<sup>35</sup>

In 1818, Pinckney was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served a single two-year term. The status of slavery in the new states to be carved out of the Louisiana Territory was a great national issue at the time. When northern congressmen attempted to exclude slavery from a portion of the territory as part of the Missouri Compromise, Pinckney in 1820 delivered a passionate defense of the balance of sectional interests embodied in the Constitution that he had helped draft thirty-three years previously. Pinckney opted not to stand for reelection in 1820 and died at the age of sixty-seven in Charleston on October 29, 1824.<sup>36</sup>

Throughout his adult life, Charles Pinckney was deeply involved in politics and public affairs. He once confided to James Madison, "you know I always loved Politics and I find as I grow older I become more fond of them."<sup>37</sup> Pinckney was a key figure in the movement for a new constitution and played an important role in its drafting and ratification. He founded the Republican Party in South Carolina and upheld Republican principles throughout a long career. Pinckney's career forms a link between the political philosophy of the revolutionary generation and the states rights secessionism of 1860-1861, which culminated in the outbreak of civil war

in Pinckney's hometown of Charleston. Pinckney's Snee Farm plantation is a fitting location for interpreting this important early national political figure and the early history of the United States.

#### **SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY**

This Historic Resource Study (HRS) identifies and evaluates, using National Register criteria, the site's historic properties. The study establishes and documents historic contexts associated with the site and evaluates the extent to which the surviving historic resources represent those contexts. The completed HRS will serve as a tool for future site planning, resource management, and the continuing development of interpretive programs at the site.

The Snee Farm main house was entered on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic Landmark on November 7, 1973. The entire site was entered on the National Register by passage of the legislation establishing the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site on September 8, 1988. For purposes of National Register documentation, the twenty-eight-acre property is classified as a site. The HRS will provide the first National Register documentation for the three outbuildings, the cenotaph, and the site's archeological resources and will update the documentation of the main house.<sup>38</sup> The HRS identifies National Register-eligible (contributing) properties under two historic contexts identified by the survey team and described more fully below.

#### **SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS**

##### ***Survey Methodology, Historic Resources***

The goals of the historic resource survey are to 1) update the List of Classified Structures (LCS) database for use by park management; 2) prepare a Historic Resource Study for the park; 3) supply the National Register Documentation for the park and 4) assemble a comprehensive survey of structures, and a photographic record for each structure built prior to 1950 and considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This documentation will be used in complying with sections 106 and 110 of the 1966 Historic Preservation Act.

The survey team examined building files, maintenance records, and historic research compiled by the park staff and maps located at the park's headquarters at Fort Sumter National Monument. The field survey of the site yielded information about the present condition of the historic resources. Additionally, the team reviewed archival materials at the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service. Research with primary and secondary sources was conducted at university libraries to obtain information relating to the character of Charles Pinckney, the history of Christ Church Parish and the Charleston area, the lives and culture of

low country slaves, and the architecture and land use patterns characteristic of coastal South Carolina plantations.

The survey of resources encompassed the five structures extant at the park. It also included the archeological resources at the park. Lists of contributing and noncontributing resources are appended to each of the two contexts.

### ***Survey Methodology, Archeological Resources:***

#### ***Field Methodology***

Archeological investigations began in 1987, as a requirement for obtaining a development permit from the Carolina Coastal Council. The primary investigations and the establishment of a grid system were conducted by Brockington and Associates in 1987. A registered civil engineer, Lewis E. Seabrook, Jr., established three benchmarks to ensure consistency with the grid. All archeologists working at Snee Farm employed both manual and mechanical excavation methods. The mechanical methods included the use of a farm tractor and road grader for disking the surface. All artifacts located after the mechanical excavation were flagged and recorded. Manual excavations of features included the use of shovels, trowels, spoons, and grapefruit knives. All features located were mapped and bisected. Shovel tests were conducted at fifty-foot intervals and a metal detector was used.

SEAC archeologists began excavations in 1991 and installed a permanent grid system to facilitate archeological work. The methodology employed by SEAC conforms to National Park Service standards and the standards and methodology established by earlier projects. English measurements were used for all excavations. Formal excavation units generally measured five feet by five feet. Units were excavated in arbitrary three-inch levels, except where natural strata were used or where large amounts of rubble prevented excavation in strict levels. All excavated soil and artifacts were screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth. As time permitted, some artifacts were washed on site. All artifacts were sorted and placed in field specimen bags. The project number, site abbreviation, unique field specimen number, and provenience were then recorded on all bags. Bag lists were maintained to prevent bagging and excavator errors. Feature and unit excavation forms were used to record provenience, soil description, material description, and additional comments. The field crew chief also recorded observations in a notebook. Features and selected artifacts were mapped and photographed using black and white print film and color slide film. From 1994 forward, SEAC used a laser transit and data recorder to map the site and automatically recorded the data. The data were then automatically added to the site map.

**Laboratory Methodology**

With the exception of fragile items, artifacts not washed in the field were washed in the laboratory using soft bristle brushes. After washing and air-drying the artifacts, lab technicians sorted and analyzed them. The contents of each field specimen bag were divided into lots, with each lot containing similar artifacts. A description including count and weight of each lot was recorded on standardized forms. Technicians used the National Park Service cataloging system to assign catalog numbers for each lot and artifact. Permanent catalog numbers were recorded on the individual artifacts with indelible black ink, between two layers of lacquer. The lacquer used was a ten-percent solution of the acrylic copolymer B72 in acetone. All artifacts were placed in archivally stable polyethelene zip-lock bags with the catalogue number written on the bag. Holes were punched in all bags to allow air circulation. The National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, curates all materials, including field notes, lab records, and artifacts.

**DETERMINATION OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

This study assesses the eligibility and evaluates the integrity of the site's cultural resources within two historic contexts. These contexts relate to broad historic themes identified by the National Park Service and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The thematic framework of the NPS is outlined in *1994 Revisions of the National Park Service's Thematic Framework*. South Carolina has identified a number of historic contexts, some of which relate to the HRS contexts. These contexts effectively link the history to the extant historic resources of the site. The following historic contexts have been developed for this study:

- A.       **Archeological Resources of Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, 1754-1816**
- B.       **The Low Country Coastal Cottage and Snee Farm, 1828-1941.**

Context A relates to the subterranean historic resources which are primarily related to low country plantation life for both slaves and free persons living on Snee Farm. This context contains elements of several NPS themes including: Peopling Places, Expressing Cultural Values, Shaping the Political Landscape, Transforming the Environment, Developing the American Economy, and the Changing Role of the United States in the World Community.

Context B relates to the architectural resources of the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site including the main house and the associated outbuildings. This context primarily relates to the NPS themes of Expressing Cultural Values and Developing the American Economy.

#### **HISTORICAL BASE MAP DISCUSSION**

The Historical Base Map (HBM) depicts existing historic and nonhistoric resources of the park. The map graphically depicts contributing and noncontributing historic structures based on the determinations of National Register eligibility contained in this study.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>Walter B. Edgar, *Historic Snee Farm: A Documentary Record* (Columbia SC: University of South Carolina Department of History, 1991), 3, 44.

<sup>2</sup>Public Law 100-421, September 8, 1988, 102 Stat. 1581-82.

<sup>3</sup>“Statement for Management, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site” (National Park Service, 1990), 5-6,

<sup>4</sup>Brockington and Associates, “Archeological Data Recovery at Long Point Plantation” (Atlanta: Brockington and Associates, 1991), 5-6; Draft “General Management Plan, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site,” Natural Resource Management Section (Atlanta: National Park Service, June 1993), n.p.

<sup>5</sup>Preservation Consultants, Inc., “Town of Mt. Pleasant Cultural Resource Survey, 1988” (Charleston: Preservation Consultants, Inc., 1988), 6-7.

<sup>6</sup>“Interim Operating Plan, Charles Pinckney National Historic Site” Draft (National Park Service, 1991), 7.

<sup>7</sup>Draft “General Management Plan,” Natural Resource Section, n.p.

<sup>8</sup>To avoid confusion, Charles Pinckney’s father will be referred to herein as Colonel Pinckney, reflecting his Revolutionary War rank.

<sup>9</sup>[William] S[avage] E[lliott], “Honorable Charles Pinckney, LL.D., of South Carolina,” *DeBow’s Review* 33 (July-August 1864): 61. Two *DeBow’s Review* articles written by Elliott, Pinckney’s grand-nephew, contain numerous factual errors and romanticize a vanished South Carolina past. Uncorroborated statements in these articles should be viewed with skepticism.

<sup>10</sup>Frances Leigh Williams, *A Founding Family: The Pinckneys of South Carolina* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1978), 20, 41, 69, 392n; J. Harold Easterby, “Charles Pinckney,” *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1946), vol. XIV, 611.

<sup>11</sup>Williams, 96, 123, 143; Easterby, 611.

<sup>12</sup>William Moultrie, *Memoirs of the American Revolution So Far as It Related to the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia*, vol. 2 (New York, D. Longworth, 1802), 116.

<sup>13</sup>Colonel Charles Pinckney was not treated as harshly as some of other Loyalists, perhaps as an acknowledgement of his son’s patriotism.

<sup>14</sup>Williams, 153, 172-188; Arthur Middleton to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney [May? 1782] in Paul H. Smith, ed., *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789*, vol. 18 (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1991), 547.

<sup>15</sup>Williams, 200-5, 211-15, 419n; George Bancroft, *History of the United States*, vol. VI (New York D. Appleton & Co., 1896), 186-88.

<sup>16</sup>Bancroft, vol. VI, 188.

<sup>17</sup>Bancroft, vol. VI, 188-92; Richard B. Morris, *The Forging of the Union* (New York: Harper & Row, 1987), 252; Williams, 214.

<sup>18</sup>Morris, 255-57.

<sup>19</sup>Henry Laurens was also appointed but declined to serve (Williams, 216).

<sup>20</sup>Max Farrand, ed., *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*, rev. ed., vol. I (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937), 24.

<sup>21</sup>Charles Pinckney to John Quincy Adams, December 30, 1818, in Farrand, vol. III, 427-28.

<sup>22</sup>Two versions of the draft were found among Wilson's papers. An extract of the draft was published by J. Franklin Jameson in *The American Historical Review* 8 no. 3 (1903): 509-11 and a more complete outline of the draft by A.C. McLaughlin in *The American Historical Review* 9 no. 4 (1904): 735-47. A reconstructed draft based on these sources and a 1787 pamphlet, *Observations on the Plan of Government Submitted to the Federal Convention*, published by Pinckney, appears in Farrand, vol. III, 604-9.

<sup>23</sup>Compare the third of the Virginia Resolutions, Farrand, vol. I, 20, with Article II of the reconstructed Pinckney Draft, Farrand, vol. III, 605.

<sup>24</sup>Ernest M. Lander, Jr., "The South Carolinians at the Philadelphia Convention, 1787," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 57 (1956), 140, 145-50, 153.

<sup>25</sup>Farrand, vol. I, 397-404, 410-12.

<sup>26</sup>Williams, 254.

<sup>27</sup>Williams, 284-87; John Harold Wolfe, *Jeffersonian Democracy in South Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1940), 26-27, 34-35.

<sup>28</sup>Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steele Commager, *The Growth of the American Republic*, 4th ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1951), 345-52.

<sup>29</sup>The Republican Party that formed around Jeffersonian principles evolved into the present-day Democratic Party; it had no connection with the Republican Party founded in the 1850s and currently existing.

<sup>30</sup>Williams, 310-14; Wolfe, 63-65, 84-85; Mark D. Kaplanoff, "Charles Pinckney and the American Republican Tradition," in *Intellectual Life in Antebellum Charleston*, ed. Michael O'Brien and David Moltke-Hansen (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1986), 101.

<sup>31</sup>Williams, 288, 320, 327-29, 344-48. *See also* Secretary of State James Madison's instructions to Pinckney, Madison to Pinckney, June 9, 1801, in *The Papers of James Madison, Secretary of State Series*, vol. I (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1986), 273-79.

<sup>32</sup>Henry Adams, *History of the United States of America During the Administrations of Thomas Jefferson* (New York: Library of America, 1986), 469-70, 487-91; Williams, 348-51; Clifford L. Egan, "The United States, France, and West Florida, 1803-1807," *Florida Historical Society Quarterly* (January 1969), 232-34.

<sup>33</sup>Madison to Monroe, November 9, 1804, cited in Adams, 495.

<sup>34</sup>Williams, 352.

<sup>35</sup>Williams, 352-55; Kaplanoff, 86-90, 117.

<sup>36</sup>Williams, 355-60. Pinckney's speech on the Missouri question was reprinted in the July 15, 1820, issue of *Niles' Weekly Register*, 349-357.



<sup>37</sup>Pinckney to Madison, October 26, 1800, in “South Carolina in the Presidential Election of 1800,” *American Historical Review* 4, no. 1 (1898), 117.

<sup>38</sup>When the 1973 National Historic Landmark documentation was prepared, the extant main house was believed to have been built by Colonel Pinckney in the 1750s. Subsequent analysis has established that the house dates to the first third of the nineteenth century and may have been built on the foundations of a previous house (see Context B).